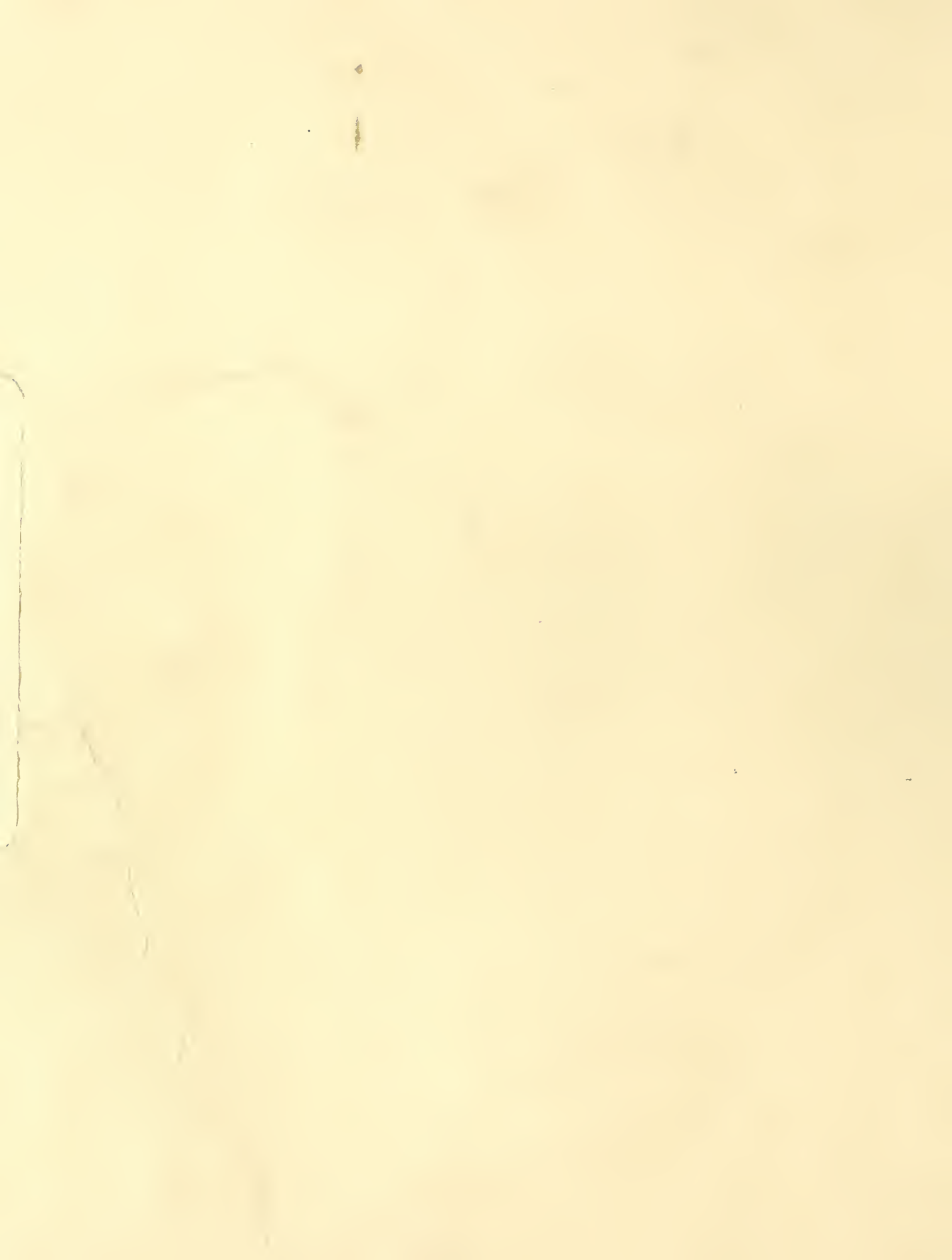


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Vegetable Situation

Economics, Statistics,
and Cooperatives Service

TVS-211

FEBRUARY
1979

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Approved by the
World Food and
Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board



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THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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The World Food and Agricultural Outlook
and Situation Board
and Summary released
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The *Vegetable Situation* is published in February, May, August, and November.

SUMMARY

Larger Supplies of Fresh Vegetables Expected

Acreage of 13 winter fresh market vegetables is up 8 percent from a year ago, and average yields would mean about the same percentage increase in output. These include increased plantings of lettuce, tomatoes, snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, and spinach, but there will be fewer domestic peppers.

Freezing weather early in January in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas will reduce cabbage shipments from that area during January and February. Rains have interrupted the lettuce harvest in the Imperial Valley of California, temporarily pushing prices sharply higher. As of late January, Florida vegetables had escaped any serious extensive damage. Imports of tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers from the west coast of Mexico are expected to hold at last year's relatively high levels the first half of 1979.

Fresh market vegetable prices to growers have advanced sharply from relatively low December 1978 levels. First quarter 1979 grower and retail prices are expected to average about a tenth more than the comparable period a year earlier, but remain below the record set during the second quarter of last year.

Packs of *canned vegetables* were smaller in 1978 because the reduced tomato pack more than offset larger packs of corn, beets, and pickles. The *frozen vegetable* industry reported larger packs last year. Stocks of frozen vegetables in January were 1.8 billion pounds, 11 percent larger than a year earlier. While total supplies of processed vegetables, which include canned and frozen, are smaller than a year earlier, supplies of all items are adequate except canned peas.

The ESCS index of wholesale prices for canned vegetables in January 1979 averaged 186.1 (1967=100), 11 percent more than the same month a year ago. For the next three or four months, the same relationship is expected to hold.

In view of present supplies, little further upward price movement for frozen products is expected. Small gains are possible for some canned vegeta-

bles. With continued good movement and with these higher prices, plantings of several crops in 1979 are likely to increase moderately.

The record large *fall potato* crop of 319 million cwt., 4 percent more than 1977, has posed serious marketing problems, especially for western potato producers. The 1978 crop is well above the previous record of 307 million cwt. in 1976. At that time, a sizable export market in Europe existed for U.S. fresh and dehydrated products; however, only routine market opportunities are available this year.

With record yields bringing on this large crop and low prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture agreed to pay producers to divert up to 9 million

cwt. of Russet potatoes for livestock feeding. In Maine, 1.4 million cwt. of round white potatoes have already been diverted.

The January 1 USDA stocks report noted that 190 million cwt. of potatoes remained to be sold, 7 percent more than a year earlier. With excellent recovery rates in potato processing this season, plants have been using slightly less raw product.

Despite record potato supplies, U.S. grower prices this season average close to a year earlier. This reflects prior contracting and higher prices than a year earlier in the East where supplies are smaller. Grower prices have shown modest improvement in recent weeks.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

FRESH VEGETABLES

Acreage of 13 winter fresh market vegetables is 8 percent larger than a year ago. Increases are expected for snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, escarole/endive, lettuce, spinach, and tomatoes. There will be fewer green peppers. Potential total production based on average yields would be 8 percent larger than a year ago.

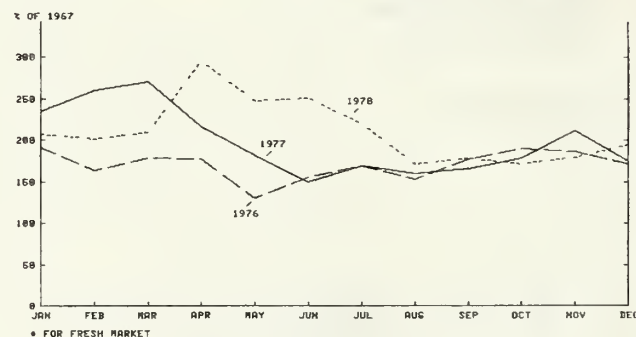
So far this season, imports of tender vegetable crops have been far below year-earlier levels. Market News reported all border crossings of tomatoes beginning August through December 1978 were 621,000 cwt., compared with 968,000 a year earlier. For cucumbers, the respective figures are 537,000 and 808,000 cwt. Import activity is expected to increase seasonally in late January and early February so imports from Mexico probably will be near last year's levels.

The 1978 average index of prices received by growers reached 211 (1967=100), 7 percent or 13 points higher than in 1977. Prices were sharply higher than previous years during April through July due in part to high lettuce and celery prices. From late summer through fall fresh market prices to growers were near those of the two previous years.

For the rest of the winter, barring further freeze damage, fresh market vegetable prices may rise more than seasonally to considerably above the relatively low December 1978 level. Farm prices for fresh vegetables the first quarter of 1979 are likely to be 225 (1967=100) compared to 182 for the fourth quarter 1978.

Retail vegetable prices during 1978 followed grower price trends, although fluctuating less. For

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES—
INDEX PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS



USDA

REC. ESCS 2376-79(2)

the fourth quarter, the index of retail fresh vegetable prices was 201 (1967=100), the lowest level for the entire year. First quarter 1979 prices are expected to average about a tenth more than first quarter 1978.

During the nights of December 6 to 8, temperatures in California and Arizona dipped to the mid-20's. Below freezing temperatures were recorded each night for up to 6 hours. Ice and cold weather delayed harvesting of most vegetables December 7 and 8. Damage to the important lettuce crops was minimal, though retarded growth rates will curtail supplies of this crop as well as celery and broccoli. Some of the tender crops, for example artichokes, suffered heavy damage.

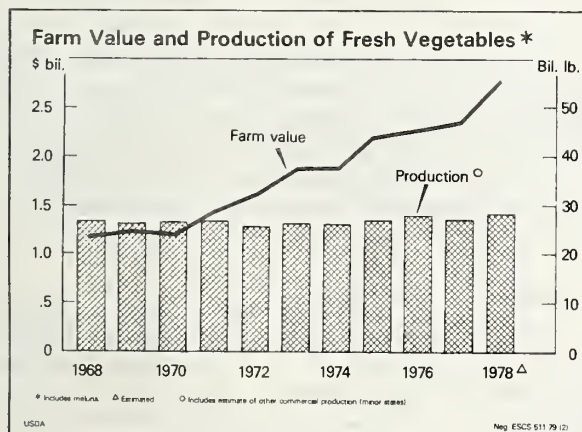
Freezing temperatures on January 3 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and other vegetable areas of Texas caused wrapper and cap leaf damage to mature cabbage and lettuce. Although most

plant dehydration was alleviated by prompt grower irrigation, some cabbage fields in the Winter Garden area were apparently lost. Onions and young lettuce received some leaf burn. Cauliflower and young spinach fields were also damaged. A more complete official assessment will be made by the Texas Department of Agriculture on February 5.

On the morning of January 3, 1979, temperatures reached into the low 20's in the Lower Valley of Texas and into mid- to upper 20's in central and northern Florida. Some damage has occurred to vegetables in the Lower Valley and Winter Garden areas of Texas.

1978 Recap

The 1978 production of 22 major vegetable and melon crops was 259.3 million cwt., about 4 percent more than in 1977. However, the farm value was \$2.8 billion, 17 percent more than a year earlier. The considerably higher farm value in 1978 was largely attributed to higher spring quarter lettuce and celery prices than a year earlier. The value of lettuce increased threefold and that of celery nearly doubled during the spring quarter of 1978 compared to a year earlier. This was very unusual since production of lettuce was 10 percent greater while production of celery actually was a little less than a year earlier. At that time, California was practically the only supply source for lettuce, while the spring celery market is shared with Florida.



Prospects for Leading Items

Lettuce

The 1979 winter lettuce area for harvest of 66,500 acres is 7 percent above a year earlier.

Severe freezing weather prevailed for several days during early December in California and Arizona, and at least one day in Texas. The winter let-

tuce crop suffered minimal damage from leaf burn and blistering of outer leaves, and the main effects of the cold were smaller heads due to slowed growth and removal of outer leaves.

LETTUCE : U.S. GROWER PRICES



Prior to the freezing weather there was some reported insect damage from tobacco bud worms and corn ear worms. Because of mild fall weather, these insects moved from cotton fields to early lettuce fields in both California's Imperial Valley and in Arizona. Application of special insecticides curbed the problem.

Currently, harvesting in the Imperial Valley and in Arizona is in full swing and supplies should be good throughout the winter months. Cold weather continues to affect quality and head size.

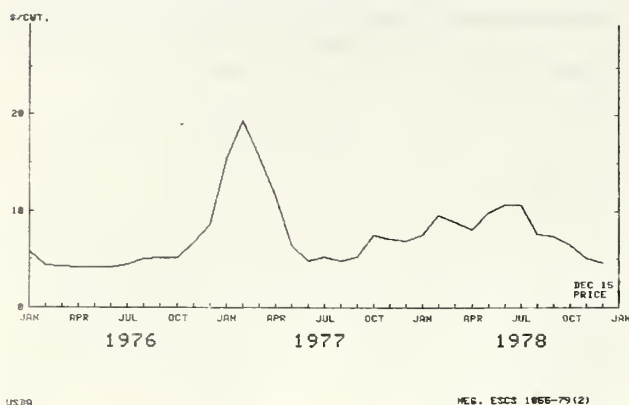
The January 3 freeze in Texas also reduced shipments below earlier expectations in this secondary winter supply area. Lettuce quality and head size have been reduced by the cold weather.

Cabbage

Prospective cabbage acreage during the 1979 winter quarter is 12 percent more than last year. With average yields, this acreage would be expected to provide 5.2 million cwt. or 11 percent more cabbage than in 1978. In Texas, mature fields of cabbage suffered wrapper and cap leaf damage from the December 9, 1978 freeze. Some of the late fields of cabbage were lost. A subsequent freeze on January 3, 1979 will further reduce shipments from Texas. However, Florida may be expected to take up part of the slack with its larger planted acreage.

In Florida, cabbage harvest is well underway with supplies expected to increase as the season progresses. Quality has been very good, but heads are large as the crop is maturing rapidly. New York stocks of stored cabbage, at 1.2 million cwt., were 23 percent more than a year earlier.

CABBAGE : U.S. GROWER PRICES



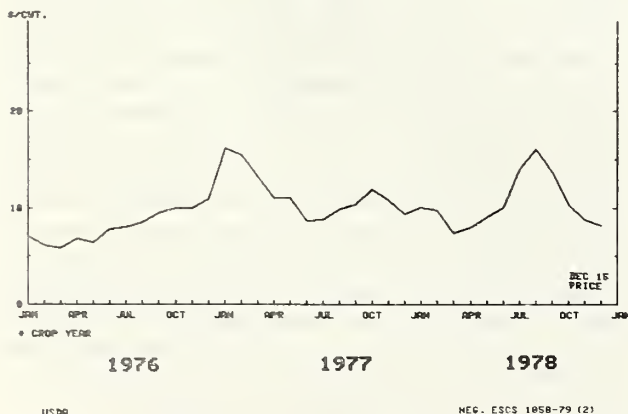
During the freezing weather in December, California's cabbage crop suffered little damage though growth was slowed. Supplies will be available during the winter quarter from the South Coast and Desert areas.

As a result of the damage to the Texas crops, f.o.b. prices moved upward the early part of January. Mid-January quotations were \$4.20 per carton compared to \$2.55 a year for Texas.

Carrots

Only about 2 percent more carrot acreage will be available for harvest in the 1979 winter quarter. Below-normal temperatures in December slowed crop growth. Peak harvest in the Desert area of California will be reached in March, while harvest of the Kern district is expected to taper off in February and March from its January peak. Assuming historic yields, supplies of carrots are likely to be 5 percent less than in 1978. Texas, a major producer, expects to harvest 8 percent less acreage this year.

CARROTS : U.S. GROWER PRICES



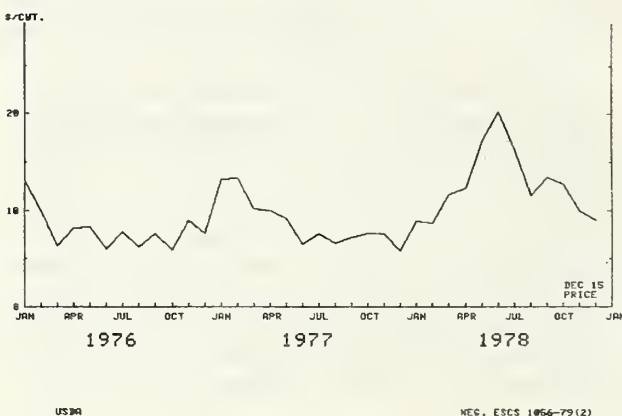
Carrot prices in early January were at the \$5.00 level for 48 1-pound bags, about the same as a year earlier.

Celery

Celery acreage for harvest during 1979's winter quarter is 15 percent more than a year earlier. Based on historic yields, a 19-percent greater production would be expected this year.

Harvest of Florida celery is active, yields are excellent, and quality is improving. Size is very good. The Everglades area is a major supplier of winter celery from Florida. In California, winter celery harvest is active from the South Coast.

CELERY : U.S. GROWER PRICES



Growing conditions in California have been favorable except for a cold spell in December which slowed growth. California prices in early January at \$6.70 per carton compared with about \$6.00 a year earlier. Florida prices were running at \$4.75 a crate compared with about \$4.00 a year earlier.

Tomatoes

Florida tomato area for harvest during the 1979 winter quarter is placed at 14,100 acres compared with 12,800 acres harvested a year previous. Based on average yield, production is expected to total 2.5 million cwt. or 12 percent above a year earlier. Barring any freeze damage, the usual volume is expected to come from Immokalee, Ft. Pierce-Pompano, and Dade County areas during the 1979 winter quarter.

During early January, f.o.b. prices were running near year-earlier levels and will probably average near last year's levels with normal weather.

Mexican shipping activity lagged from a year earlier but is expected to pick up in late January and early February. For the entire season, total

TOMATOES : U.S. GROWER PRICES



USDA

REC. ESCS 1968-79 (2)

imports from Mexico will probably be close to last year's levels.

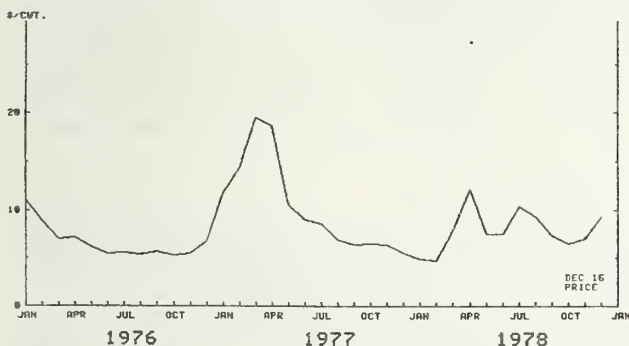
Onions

The 1978 production of storage crop onions excluding California was 9 percent larger than in 1977. Onion stocks held in common and cold storage as of January 1, 1979 were 6.4 million cwt., 13 percent more than a year earlier.

Average monthly prices of all sales made by growers in 1978 ranged from a low of \$4.76 in February to a high of \$12.10 per cwt. in April. Early January f.o.b. prices for western onions were over two times higher than those of a year earlier. This reflected the strong Japanese export demand last fall for western yellow onions, particularly the larger sizes. Midwestern and eastern onions were selling below last year's levels.

The 1979 U.S. spring crop plantings of 31,500 acres are 5 percent below 1978. But in Texas, the acreage for harvest is 23,100, up 4 percent from last year. Rains during September delayed land preparation and planting in the Lower Rio Grande

ONIONS : U.S. GROWER PRICES



USDA

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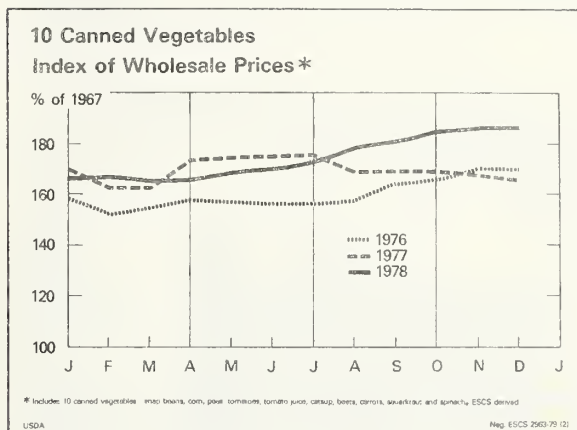
Valley. Minor top leaf damage was caused by the December 9 freeze and most fields were recovering, when crop development was further delayed by the freeze of January 3, 1979.

This will further delay the spring onion crop in south Texas. No appreciable volume is expected to be available until mid-April. In that area, 4 percent more acreage is planned for harvest this year. Onions are not included in the 13 winter fresh vegetables. Winter onion supplies are from storage of northern-grown crops.

Prospects are for steady to higher grower prices at this time.

PROCESSED VEGETABLES

The combined pack of canned and frozen vegetables in 1978 turned out smaller than a year earlier as fewer canned tomatoes and tomato products were packed. Larger packs of canned corn, snap

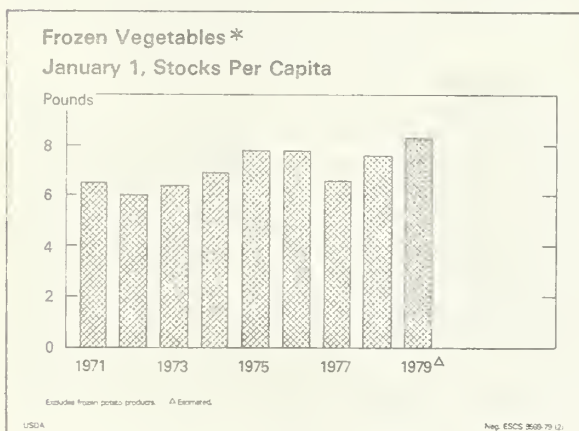
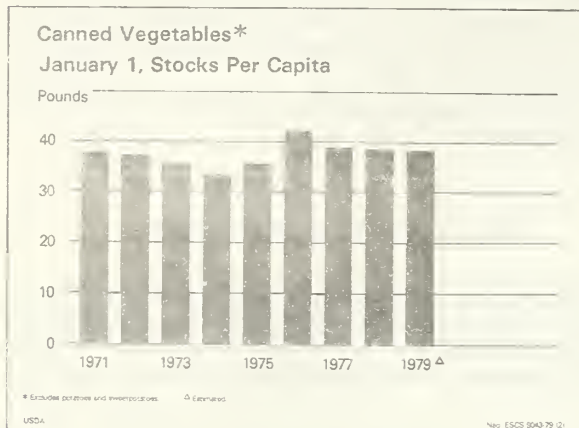


beans, beets, and pickles were not fully offsetting. Canned pea and sauerkraut packs also were smaller in 1978.

The frozen vegetable industry reported larger packs of sweet corn, snap beans, and peas. The 1978 pack of major frozen vegetables probably will be 3-5 percent more than 1977.

The pack of 10 canned vegetables in 1978 came to 326 million cases, 1 percent less than a year earlier. This includes the following items: lima beans, snap beans, beets, sauerkraut, peas, sweet corn, pickles, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato puree. Important packs of catsup, tomato paste, and sauce are not included, due to incomplete data. With a generally smaller carryover added to the smaller pack, the total supply of canned vegetables for 1978/79 is moderately smaller. Nonetheless, supplies of all items except canned peas are adequate. Canned vegetable stocks on January 1 were estimated at about 38.4 pounds per capita.

The ESCS wholesale price index for canned vegetables in January 1979 averaged 186.1 (1967=100), 11 percent more than the same month a year ago. Prices rose slowly but steadily for much of the year, and a further slight rise may be expected before the new pack season.

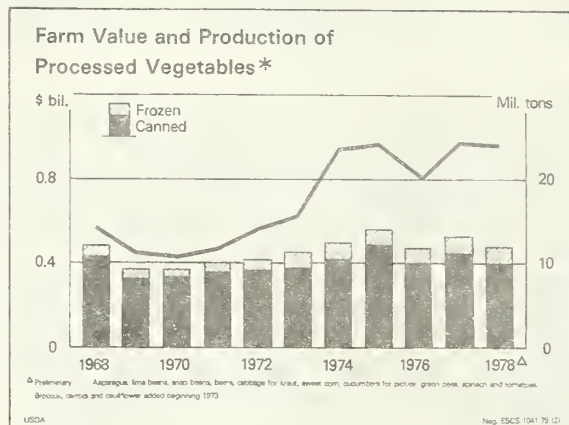


Frozen vegetable packs were generally larger again this past year, with a sizable increase in the pack of both styles of frozen corn. January 1 stocks of frozen vegetables excluding potatoes were 1.8 billion pounds, 11 percent more than a year earlier. Per capita stocks on January 1 were once again larger at 8.3 pounds, 9 percent more than last year.

The price outlook for processed vegetables is currently mixed. In view of present supplies, little further upward price movement is expected for frozen products. However, some further slight gain in canned products is likely. With continued good movement of canned and frozen vegetables, and higher prices, there may be moderate increases in plantings of several crops in 1979.

Less Raw Tonnage in 1978

Production of 13 processed vegetables declined to 12.0 million tons last year, a cut of 10 percent from last year's record large tonnage. The farm value of these crops exceeded one billion dollars, but was 6 percent below a year earlier. Most of the reduction was in tomatoes as the industry sought a closer balance between 1978/79 supplies and expected trade needs. Tomato production of 6.4 million tons was 18 percent smaller to compensate for large carryovers of canned tomatoes and certain tomato products except juice. Increased sweet corn tonnage for freezing offset the slight drop in cannery raw product volume. There were 2.4 million tons of sweet corn processed last year, 2 percent more than in 1977.



In general, yields and in-plant recovery of raw product were average to high in 1978. Cannery peas and kraut cabbage were exceptions.

Sweet Corn

The 57.9 million case (24/303) pack of canned sweet corn was the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1968 pack. In-plant recovery of raw product was exceptionally good in 1978. As a result, the 1978/79 supply falls within the range of the two previous seasons. It will easily support a movement expected to be roughly equal to the 58.4-million-case movement of the 1977/78 market season. This would imply a carryover next July of about 7 million cases. Wholesale prices of consumer size packs are generally about a dollar per case higher than a year earlier despite a 24/303 stocks position on the first of December 8 percent larger than a year earlier. This reflects the tighter supply position of competing canned vegetables, plus the sharply smaller supply of foodservice 6/10's. Prices for most grades and styles of this size are about \$2.00 per case higher than last year.

Canned sweet corn: Supply and disappearance

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>
Carryover	9.7	9.7	7.6
Pack	54.7	56.3	57.9
Total supply	64.4	66.0	65.5
Disappearance	54.7	58.4	

January 1 stocks of frozen sweet corn were 14 percent larger than a year earlier, with on-cob up 18 percent, with cut corn up 10 percent. This supply position explains the recent price weakness for cut packs this fall. Demand for cob corn seems to be on a stronger basis. Current billings for cut corn have been 31 cents per pound, off from the 33 cents of last summer.

Looking to 1979, canners may be expected to contract for about the same tonnage, 1.572 million tons, as in 1978. A slight reduction of acreage for freezing in the Pacific Northwest may be in prospect.

Peas

Production of canning peas dropped 14 percent this past season, as yields in Wisconsin and Minnesota were off, and larger than usual abandonment took place in that region.

With the sharply reduced 1978/79 canned pea supply, it is no surprise that shipments have lagged other recent seasons. Current stocks are the smallest in recent history, and a negligible carryover is the 1979 prospect. Canners' list prices for midwestern sweets are a dollar higher per case over last season for consumer sizes, with the spread for 6/10's running even higher.

Canned green peas: Supply and disappearance

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>
Carryover	8.4	7.7	4.4
Pack	31.9	30.2	25.3
Total supply	40.3	37.9	29.7
Disappearance	32.6	33.5	

On the other hand, raw tonnage of peas for freezing rose to 206,650, 8 percent more than a year ago. Even with a larger pack, previously reported at 351 million pounds, the total supply of frozen peas on January 1 was only 227 million pounds, 1 percent less than a year earlier. Wholesale prices for frozen bulk pack of peas are firm at 35 cents per pound, a figure which has not changed in more

than a year. This development, along with the short supply of canned peas, suggests a moderate increase in pea planting for 1979.

Snap Beans

Early indications show a canned snap bean pack 5-6 percent larger with a total supply about 4 percent more than the quantity available for 1977/78. Raw tonnage for canning in 1978 was 5 percent more than a year earlier. November 1 stocks at 38 million cases were 3 percent higher than for the comparable 1977 date, implying that movement out of canners' hands has been maintained at a relatively high level.

Wholesale prices for consumer size packs have been slightly to moderately higher than a year earlier, but the institutional 6/10 size has been selling for at least a dollar per case higher than a year earlier. This price and supply pattern indicates that canners may again be contracting about 231,000 acres in 1979. This would give them about the same raw tonnage handled the past year, provided yields hold at 2.57 tons per acre.

Canned snap beans: Supply and disappearance

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>
Carryover	13.6	5.7	5.0
Pack	47.4	54.5	
Total supply	61.0	60.2	
Disappearance	55.3	55.2	

Stocks of frozen snap beans, at 165 million pounds, while larger than either of the two previous marketing seasons, are well below most recent January levels. Raw tonnage used for freezing was 11 percent higher than in 1977. Wholesale prices for frozen snap beans have been steady at 41 cents per pound since September.

For 1979, it appears that canners could handle another large crop, slightly exceeding output from the 230,810 planted acreage of 1978. Freezers may decide to hold close to the 73,710 planting of last season.

Tomatoes

Despite an 18-percent cut in raw tonnage this past year, the U.S. tomato industry has shown remarkable growth the past 5 years. In the 1974-78 period the average annual tonnage was 7.2 million while during 1965-69 the comparable figure was only 5.2 million. The temporary retrenchment in 1978 was because the large 1977 packs of several products were hanging over the market, keeping substantial price pressure on most items.

Wholesale prices for canned tomatoes have not changed since 1977 for California packs, and some grades and packs are still selling for less than a year earlier. Promotional allowances are being liberally offered in an effort to clear out stocks before the new pack. The 1978 pack of canned tomatoes was approximately 49 million cases, 10 percent less than a year earlier.

Prices for consumer size packs of catsup are higher than a year earlier in California, while prices for institutional sizes are the same or lower. Deals off list continue to be available here too, particularly for the institutional sizes.

Paste prices are roughly on a par with a year earlier, after a fall advance failed to stick.

Prices for tomato juice are moderately higher than a year earlier. This reflects a small carryover into 1978, and a modest size pack in California that year. The pack of tomato juice was sharply higher than 1977 at 33.9 million cases (24, 303's), the largest pack since 1975. This in in sharp contrast to the pack trend of other tomato products.

Canned tomatoes: Supply and disappearance

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	Mil. cases 24/303's	Mil. cases 24/303's	Mil. cases 24/303's
Carryover	12.0	9.4	16.0
Pack	42.8	54.1	
Total supply	54.8	63.5	
Disappearance	45.4	47.5	

The supply of canned tomatoes for 1978/79 probably is little different from the large quantity available a year earlier. It was a question of a large carryover offsetting a sharply smaller 1978 pack. The same may be said for puree and catsup.

Canned tomato juice: Supply and disappearance

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
	Mil. cases 24/303's	Mil. cases 24/303's	Mil. cases 24/303's
Carryover	6.6	8.8	5.5
Pack	32.2	27.8	33.9
Total supply	38.8	36.6	39.4
Disappearance	30.0	31.1	

It appears that the pack of paste in 1978 was small enough to bring supplies into better balance with expected needs.

With these price and supply considerations, it is likely that canners will be in a position to increase slightly tomato acreage requirements in 1979. With tomatoes an attractive crop alternative in Cali-

fornia, there is the tendency for growers to over-produce market needs. The growers association is, as usual, bargaining acreage, price, and other terms of trade with canners, and in addition, canners will be negotiating wage contracts with California cannery workers in 1979. In 1976, a wage dispute resulted in the loss of about 300,000 tons of raw product.

Cucumbers for Pickles

A record large pack of pickles was made during 1978 from 685,500 tons of raw cucumbers. Production of 1.9 billion pounds was a tenth larger than a year earlier, and it barely exceeded the previous record set in 1975. Disappearance of pickles the previous marketing year set a record too, leaving one of the smallest carryovers in recent history. Therefore, despite the record large 1978 pack, the total supply, while generous, is not a record. Nonetheless, 1979 prospects do point to some reduction of contract acreage. The year 1978 showed large production increases in Texas, Michigan, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Mississippi was no longer reported, while other States showed small gains or losses.

Spinach

Spinach canning activity declined again this time by 2 percent during 1978, as 62,650 tons were used for this purpose. Canners' stocks last October were only 3.0 million cases 24/303's, the smallest in years. Prices reflect the smaller supply and the tighter position of other canned vegetables. Consumer and institutional packs are selling for at least a dollar per case more than a year earlier in both the Ozarks and California.

The sharp reduction in spinach production for freezing in California early in 1978 was not offset by later packing. As a result, there was 19 percent less tonnage available for freezing last year. January stocks of 39 million pounds were the lowest in nine years. Wholesale prices for this crop are sharply higher than a year earlier. Institutional packs of chopped and leaf are 4 cents per pound higher at 23 and 24 cents per pound, respectively. In all likelihood, a sharply larger winter pack will be made in California this year.

Asparagus

In 1978, 3.4 million cases of asparagus were canned, the smallest domestic pack in recent history. However, October 1978 stocks of 2.1 million cases were larger than a year earlier, but not at all excessive by historical standards. Wholesale prices of \$30 per case of 24/300's are not stimulating movement considering the price was \$24 a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen asparagus were all but non-existent—only 5 million pounds on January 1. Only 16 thousand tons were used for freezing during 1978. This figure is off more than a third from either of the two previous seasons.

Beets

A larger tonnage of beets produced in New York pushed canning beet production 7 percent ahead of last year. The larger 1978 pack along with a smaller carryover has pushed supplies ahead of a year earlier. November stocks at 8.7 million cases were in line with expected use the balance of the year. At this stage, it appears that canners will be contracting for slightly less acreage in 1979. Wholesale prices are mixed relative to a year earlier, with eastern packs selling for moderately less, and midwestern supplies somewhat higher.

Sauerkraut

Kraut cabbage tonnage the past season was the smallest since 1972 at 217,400 tons. January stocks of sauerkraut were also the smallest in 5 years at 7.6 million cases 24/303 equivalent. As a result, wholesale prices have been running at least a dollar per case higher than a year earlier. A strong price pattern is expected through late next summer when the new pack season gets underway.

Other Frozen Vegetables

January 1 stocks of *frozen carrots* stood at 167 million pounds, the largest in history. This compared with 155 a year earlier. Last fall, stocks were built up at a rapid rate. Wholesale prices are higher than a year earlier, and disappearance continues heavy. It was another large pack year for *broccoli* as 151 thousand tons went for this purpose. This is largely a California crop with other western States contributing 5 percent of the total supply. Prices are firm to strong despite relatively large stocks of this increasingly popular vegetable. Fall (1978) packing of *cauliflower* rebuilt depleted stocks to record levels. This necessitated occasional price concessions, but demand is expected to hold up well this season.

POTATOES

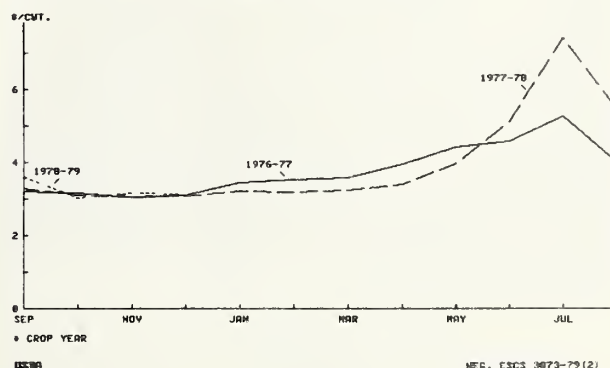
It was another production record for 1978 as the largest crop ever produced—360 million cwt.—turned out to be 1 percent larger than the previous record set in 1976, and 2 percent more than a year earlier. The average yield of 263 cwt. per acre included some relatively light spring and summer crops this season, marking an unusually large yield from the fall States which reported 277 cwt. per acre against 270 in 1977 and 269 in 1976. Also

contributing to the large fall crop was a small increase in acreage harvested as there was minimum acreage abandonment in the fall harvest this year. Acreage planted to fall potatoes in 1978 was 1,173,600 acres compared with 1,172,400 in 1977—very little difference from either of the previous two years.

Marketing the 1978 Fall Crop

The record large fall crop of 318.7 million cwt. has posed serious marketing problems, especially for western Russet producers. The 1978 crop is well above the previous record of 307 million cwt. in 1976. At that time an export market in Europe existed for fresh and dehydrated products. These opportunities have not been available this year. Still, processors in the Pacific Northwest had contracted for a substantial share of their needs for about \$3.20-\$3.35 per cwt. This helped sustain the average price received by growers the last quarter of 1978. The U.S. average price received by growers for the past fourth quarter was \$3.10 versus \$3.08 a year earlier.

POTATOES : U.S. GROWER PRICES *



In the nine western States, potato production of 202 million cwt. was 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Idaho average prices the last quarter of 1978 fell to \$2.78 per cwt. against \$2.83 a year earlier. Open market sales to processors were very few during November and December with limited movement of cellar-run stock at \$2.00 per cwt.

In the Midwest, 69.3 million cwt. represents an increase of 2 percent over a year earlier. Here too, 1978 yields were exceptionally good, especially in the Red River Valley. Prices for round reds in December and early January were lagging a year ago, with f.o.b. prices for 100-pound sacks at \$3.00 per cwt. versus \$3.25 in January 1978.

The eastern U.S. crop was 47.4 million cwt., 5 percent less than a year earlier. Yields were less in Maine and on Long Island, and these differences offset smaller changes elsewhere.

With record yields bringing on this large crop and low prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture agreed to pay producers to divert up to 9 million cwt. of Russet potatoes for livestock feeding. In Maine, 1.4 million cwt. of round potatoes have already been diverted. This was done after export potentials were explored and after environmental concerns would not permit the quick reopening of standby starch plants. These actions have for the time being strengthened the farm price of round potatoes in several shipping areas by about 25-50 cents per cwt. Probably few additional round potatoes will be diverted, as the affected Maine growers probably have moved about all they planned to under the higher \$2.20-per-cwt. payment option which expired late in December. The January diversion price was \$1.70 per cwt.

In the Russet-producing areas of the United States, which cover primarily the Pacific Northwest but are not restricted to this one area, \$2.00 per cwt. will be paid producers who divert U.S. No. 2 processing grade or better quality for the first 30 days of the program, then \$1.75 per cwt. for a second 30-day period. The program became effective in mid-January.

U.S. stocks of potatoes remaining to be sold on January 1 were 190 million cwt., the largest ever reported for that date. With this large supply on hand, grower prices are not expected to show any sustained strength. However, the diversion programs coupled with cold weather holding back shipping activity west of the Mississippi have combined to give early January prices a 50-cent to \$1.00-per-cwt. lift in the East where it has been easier to make shipments. Elsewhere, markets were less active at that time.

Table 1—Potatoes: January 1 total stocks by areas, United States

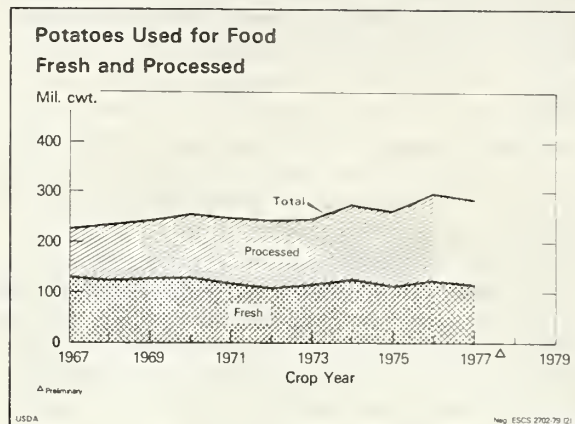
Year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total ¹
<i>Mil. cwt.</i>				
1971	38.0	29.9	82.0	150.0
1972	38.0	34.1	79.3	151.4
1973	28.0	27.6	78.8	134.4
1974	25.3	28.0	80.3	133.7
1975	35.3	35.4	92.4	163.1
1976	27.0	28.0	104.2	159.1
1977	27.1	29.2	118.4	174.8
1978	28.7	37.6	111.9	178.2
1979	26.2	40.5	123.7	190.5

¹ May not add to total due to rounding.

Projected Use of 1978 Tonnage

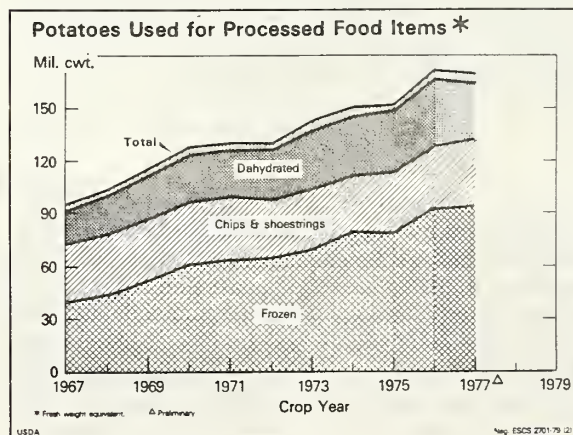
Table stock sales of the 1978 crop are expected to equal or exceed the 116 million cwt. used for this purpose a year earlier. Fresh use usually increases

whenever the crop is large, and this particular crop easily meets that standard.



Another record large quantity will probably go for freezing purposes in 1978/79. However, January 1 stocks were 6 percent less than a year earlier. But with continued strong consumer demand, and with more than ample supplies to draw upon, freezers are likely to absorb record large amounts of raw product this season.

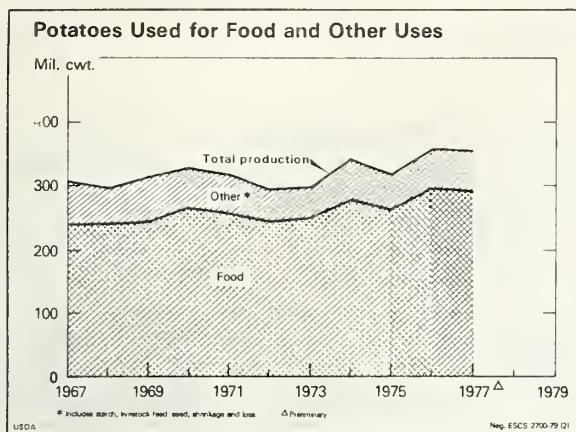
Dehydrated product manufacture continues slack because the carryover of 1977 crop pack was the largest ever, and domestic demand has been generally weak. Exports of flakes and granules during the September-November period were 220 million pounds, nearly double the quantity of a year earlier but well below 1976. The 1978 figures are only mildly encouraging since the quantities involved do not account for a large volume of raw tonnage. There is a move being made by processors and potato growers to make flakes and granules eligible for donation overseas under provisions of P.L. 480. If this action is approved, it is not likely that any appreciable movement would take place since funds for this purpose in the current fiscal



year are fully committed. However, the objective is to expand the potato market modestly in future years.

No great change in chip use is anticipated this year. This means about 37 or 38 million cwt. would go to this outlet.

With the diversion programs in effect, livestock feed will absorb much more than usual, with as much as 17 million cwt. going directly to feedlots or freeze-dried in fields for feed in cow-calf operations. Seed and starch use will probably absorb 25 and 3 million cwts., respectively.



Winter and Spring Prospects

California and Florida winter production of 2.7 million cwt. is 3 percent larger than a year earlier. The larger winter potato crop is not expected to affect average price levels, since this seasonal group accounts for 1 percent of the annual U.S. output.

According to the Crop Reporting Board, the growers of spring crop potatoes plan to reduce acreage by 1 percent from the revised 1978 figures of 93.4 thousand acres to 92.1 thousand acres. Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida are showing decreases, while increases are expected in California, North Carolina, and Texas. Freezing temperatures in Texas in early January did not damage the crop since no top growth had developed at that time.

SWEET POTATOES

With the largest sweet potato production since 1969, prices to growers in October and November were 54 and 68 cents per cwt. below a comparable period in 1977. However, the December grower price was \$11.30 per cwt., the same as last year.

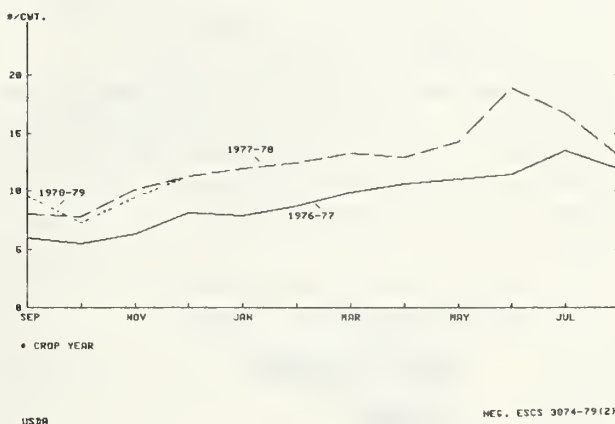
The canned sweet potato pack between July 1 and October was 2.5 million cases of 24/303's. This

is 29 percent more than the July-October pack in 1977, largely offsetting a smaller carryover. July to October canner shipments have been 25 percent below those of 1978, resulting in a buildup in canner stocks.

Wholesale prices for canned sweets are higher than last year, with prices for nearly all commonly used can sizes \$1.00 to \$2.00 per case higher than last year. Syrup pack 6/10's have risen to \$14.75 compared with \$13.75 in December 1977. The 24/303's were \$11.50 per case, \$1.00 higher than this time last year.

Unloads of sweet potatoes at the major markets have been about 4 percent above those of a year earlier. F.o.b. prices for fresh market supplies in the east in January 1978 ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.63 per carton compared with \$8.25 to \$9.75 per carton a year earlier. With this downward price change of \$2.00 to \$2.25 per carton from last year, growers might find it less attractive to expand sweet potato acreage in 1979. They would more likely hold acreage planted close to the 1978 figure.

SWEET POTATOES : U.S. GROWER PRICES *



MUSHROOMS

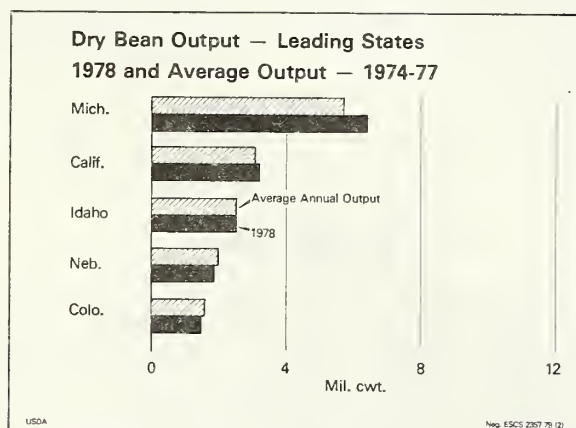
The mushroom season began with grower prices off slightly from a year earlier. At Kennett Square, Pa., grower prices for fresh market stock have been mostly 68-70 cents a pound since the season began. This compares with 70 cents at the beginning of the season last year, and 72-73 cents for January 1978. Growers' sales of mushrooms for processing have been bringing mostly 64 cents a pound, roughly 3 cents less than a year earlier. Reasons behind these declines, the first in recent years, are larger domestic production with some processing mushrooms being diverted to fresh market outlets and reduced sales of domestic canned product during the third quarter of 1978. Domestic sales were off by 19 percent over a year earlier according to

ITC data. In the meantime, canned imports during the third quarter rose 12 percent to 23.3 million pounds, giving the imports 53 percent of the market for canned mushrooms. These data do not include domestic processed mushroom soup, but these numbers do illustrate their increasing importance of imports. Apparent consumption of canned mushrooms, third quarter 1978, domestic and imports combined, was 3 percent less than for the same period a year earlier.

Canned mushroom prices were steady to weaker during the late summer and fall of 1978, with imports of 6/10's stems and pieces declining the most. Quotations for this pack were reported at \$29 per case, compared to \$32-\$33 earlier in the year. December saw some increase with imports back to earlier levels and domestic 6/10's stems and pieces at \$33-\$34. It appears that, at current prices, the market demand is fully satisfied. Development of new markets for processed mushrooms henceforth will be coming more slowly. Future per capita canned mushroom use can be expected to expand at a slower rate than has been experienced the past 10 years.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Total dry bean production in the United States rose to 19.1 million cwt., the highest since 1974. The largest increases occurred in the white classes of navy's and great northern's and the colored classes of pintos and red kidneys.



Exports of all classes September 1 to December 1 were 1.7 million cwt., compared with 1.0 million cwt. a year earlier.

Price Review by Classes

With substantially larger supplies, pinto bean prices since October have been at about three-quarters of last year's levels. There was some price

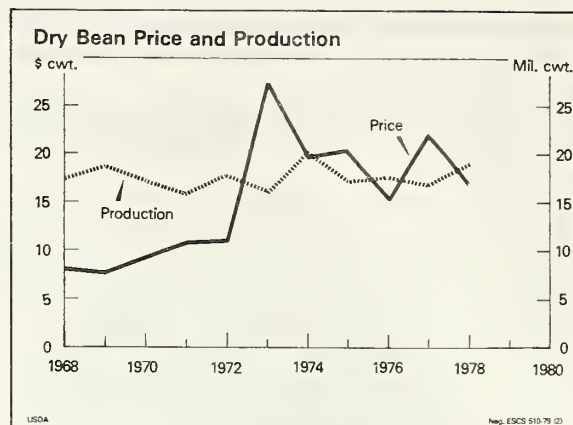


Table 2—U.S. exports of dried edible beans by country of destination

Country	Marketing year beginning		
	Sept. 1975	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977
	1,000 cwt.		
United Kingdom ¹ . . .	528.1	599.3	1,205.8
Netherlands	291.6	305.9	443.9
Algeria	106.9	134.4	429.5
Canada	379.7	273.9	372.4
Japan	220.4	637.2	340.5
Mexico	214.5	132.4	183.6
France	161.5	264.9	165.5
Venezuela	77.2	277.2	141.7
Dominican Republic .	211.0	4.2	115.2
Australia	47.6	40.9	56.7
Other countries	478.1	1,306.8	1,011.0
Total U.S. exports . .	2,716.6	3,977.1	4,465.8

¹ Includes Northern Ireland.

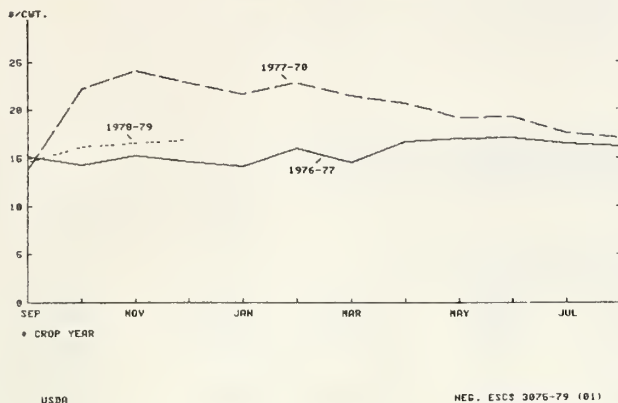
strengthening during the last half of December when prices rose to \$22.50 per cwt. compared to \$28.00 a year earlier. But during the third week in January, prices were reported at \$21.25 per cwt. Since September, export activity has been running ahead of last year.

Kidney bean prices continued to ease downward until the middle of December. Since then, they have recovered to the October levels. During the third week in January, prices were \$22.50 a cwt. compared with \$38.50 a year earlier. Production in 1978 was 37 percent greater than in 1977.

Production of blackeye peas dropped from 800,000 cwt. in 1977 to 745,000 in 1978. Prices, however, have been slightly below last year's levels, showing the impact of an unknown quantity of carryover stocks which were probably larger than a year earlier.

January prices for baby limas were \$22.00 per cwt., \$2.50 higher than last January. Large limas at \$37.75 per cwt. during the third week of January were about \$5.00 above last year's levels which is

DRY BEANS : U.S. GROWER PRICES*



not surprising since 1978 production is about 20 percent less than in 1977.

Among the white classes, Michigan navy bean prices were \$16.25 in early January compared with \$26.75 a year earlier. The quality of the bean crop is good and exports so far this season have been running well ahead of a year earlier.

With a 16-percent larger crop, dealer prices of great northern were \$20.50 in mid-January compared with \$24.50 a year earlier. Exports have been near last year's high levels.

Outlook for 1979

With the export market off to a reasonably good start, prices to growers have been rising since September. But the level of grower prices, however, is \$6.00-\$7.50 per cwt. below that of 1977 because of the larger bean crop. Should the export market continue favorable, it might stimulate 1979 planting activity so that another large crop might be planted in 1979.

The domestic use of dry beans has weakened since 1974. Per capita consumption in 1977 was 6.0 pounds, down from 6.7 pounds in 1974. With a larger crop in 1978, current retail prices are holding steady to lower and as a result per capita consumption might move slightly above the 1977 level. With red meat prices likely to advance

sharply, this would reinforce the prospect of some increase in domestic use of dry beans during 1979.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS AND LENTILS

The 3.6-million-cwt. crop of dry peas for 1978 is the largest crop since 1971. Prices have been about one-half of those for 1977. Lentil production set a record at 1.3 million cwt., a sharp contrast to the heat-damaged 298,000 cwt. of 1977. Lentil prices in the current season have been rising from the \$16.00-per-cwt. level to the current \$27.00 level. This is considerably below the \$40.00-\$41.00 of a year ago but attractive enough for growers to increase 1979 plantings. Green peas have been selling in the \$8.25-\$8.70 per cwt. range compared to \$15.65-\$16.20 range of a year earlier. With these lower prices, growers may be expected to reduce 1979 plantings.

With larger supplies of both dry peas and lentils, export activity has been sharply increased. For the first three months of the 1978/79 shipping season, dry pea exports of 35 million pounds were more than double the year earlier. Lentil exports were up even more. For the first three months of the current shipping season, lentil exports of 39 million pounds exceeded the trade in peas. Last year, with the very short crop, only 5 million pounds of lentils were exported.

DRY PEAS : U.S. GROWER PRICES*



Table 3—Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, 1973-78

Class	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 ¹
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>					
White:						
Pea, navy	4,742	6,709	4,140	4,846	5,209	6,211
Great northern	1,771	2,083	1,409	1,767	1,603	1,863
Small white ²	421	666	239	335	248	188
Yelloweye	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Total, white	6,934	9,458	5,788	6,948	7,060	8,262
Colored:						
Pink	804	1,030	1,154	990	753	682
Pinto	4,862	4,776	6,367	5,792	4,517	5,530
Red kidney	1,128	1,510	1,477	1,377	1,285	1,757
Small red	318	448	494	437	305	353
Cranberry	194	165	222	257	390	319
Black turtle soup	133	192	212	157	109	132
Total, colored	7,259	8,121	9,926	9,010	7,359	8,773
Lima:						
Large	533	670	408	522	540	434
Baby	378	574	416	378	475	489
Total, lima	911	1,244	824	900	1,015	923
Other:						
Blackeye	766	1,092	499	607	800	745
Garbanzo	98	83	119	46	63	80
Other ⁴	306	331	286	275	313	334
Total, other	1,170	1,506	904	928	1,176	1,159
United States	16,274	20,329	17,442	17,786	16,610	19,117

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes flat small white. ³ Included in "Other". ⁴ Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Crop Production, ESCS, USDA.

Table 4.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and value for principal crops, 1976, 1977, and 1978¹

	Harvested acreage			Production			Value			
							Per cwt.			
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	Total
	1,000 acres			1,000 cwt.			Dollars			
Artichokes ²	10.6	10.8	9.9	806	713	525	14.40	19.30	27.00	11,568
Asparagus ²	92.6	85.8	80.4	2,302	2,181	1,795	31.30	36.80	44.10	72,122
Beans, snap	85.1	78.2	84.6	3,126	2,884	2,868	19.90	21.10	25.40	62,253
Broccoli ²	52.8	70.9	68.2	4,289	5,694	5,752	15.90	16.30	17.70	68,204
Brussels sprouts ²	4.9	5.8	5.9	588	783	738	18.50	18.90	21.40	10,870
Cabbage ³	87.4	81.2	85.7	18,965	19,111	20,367	5.88	8.93	7.97	109,630
Cantaloups	75.0	79.5	93.9	10,005	10,760	13,029	11.00	10.60	9.63	109,739
Carrots ²	73.4	69.5	76.1	19,247	19,208	19,630	5.95	7.36	6.67	114,565
Cauliflower ²	33.6	37.4	41.6	3,081	3,707	4,069	16.80	19.80	20.90	51,868
Celery ²	33.7	33.8	33.3	16,904	16,561	15,780	7.89	8.51	11.60	133,336
Corn, sweet	179.5	169.9	170.0	14,370	13,406	13,065	8.18	8.07	8.75	117,603
Cucumbers	49.1	51.9	53.6	5,078	5,616	5,656	9.66	10.00	11.70	49,063
Eggplant	3.4	3.2	3.4	702	641	661	10.40	11.00	12.60	7,317
Escarole	7.6	7.8	7.6	1,110	1,025	1,061	13.90	15.90	20.70	15,483
Garlic ²	8.8	10.4	13.0	924	1,144	1,560	13.00	14.30	15.80	11,995
Honeydews	14.0	15.5	18.5	2,346	2,591	3,442	10.60	9.87	9.57	24,916
Lettuce	225.0	231.5	236.4	53,955	56,267	60,516	8.68	7.54	10.70	468,378
Onions ²	109.2	108.0	120.8	35,197	34,406	35,935	6.92	6.76	6.97	216,356
Peppers, green ²	53.8	55.9	53.1	5,255	5,333	5,255	16.80	16.40	19.80	88,248
Spinach	9.0	9.9	10.5	685	812	898	17.80	16.90	21.10	12,224
Tomatoes	127.8	124.3	129.2	21,730	19,779	22,187	19.20	20.70	19.80	418,163
Watermelons	234.2	227.4	218.2	25,910	26,371	24,486	3.25	3.39	3.84	84,274
Total ⁴	1,570.4	1,568.5	1,614.0	246,575	248,993	259,275	9.32	9.65	10.84	2,258,175
										2,354,671
										2,761,711

¹ Includes Hawaii. ² Includes quantities used for processing. ³ Value excludes production not marketed because of shrinkage and loss. ⁴ May not add due to rounding.

Table 5—Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (wholesale lot) sales at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1977, 1978, and 1979

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1977-78			1978-79		
		Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 10	Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 9
Dollars							
NEW YORK							
Beans, snap							
round green type (Florida)	Bu. hamper and crt.	8.50	5.50	11.50	9.50	13.00	19.50
Broccoli, bunched (California)	14's crt.	6.25	6.50	8.00	7.25	9.50	8.75
Cabbage, domestic round type							
(Florida)	1-3/4 bu. crt.	---	---	5.50	---	---	5.25
Cabbage, Danish type (New York)	50-lb. sack	3.38	3.25	3.25	3.25	---	3.25
Carrots, topped, washed (California)	48-1-lb. film bag ctn.	8.75	9.25	9.25	---	8.75	11.50
Celery, Pascal (Florida)	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Celery, Pascal (California)	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	9.50	7.25	13.00	12.00	11.00	14.00
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida)	4 1/2-5 doz. crt.	6.00	4.75	6.25	5.75	9.00	7.00
Cucumbers, (Florida)	Bu. basket	6.75	7.50	---	10.50	11.50	---
Lettuce, Iceberg type (Arizona)	2 doz. ctn.	9.75	5.25	10.00	9.50	---	---
Onions, yellow, medium (New York)	50-lb. sack	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.50
Peppers, green, California Wonder							
(Florida)	Bu. basket	7.50	6.25	7.25	8.50	9.50	7.25
Spinach, savoy type (Texas)	Bu. basket	---	8.00	7.25	---	---	---
CHICAGO							
Beans, snap							
round green type (Florida)	Bu. hamper	10.75	7.25	13.00	9.00	12.50	19.50
Broccoli (California)	14's crt. and ctn.	6.90	6.25	6.20	7.00	8.25	7.75
Cabbage, domestic round type							
(Texas)	1-3/4 bu. crt.	5.50	4.75	5.50	---	4.50	6.75
Carrots, topped, washed							
(California)	48-1-lb. film bag, mesh master	5.25	8.40	8.40	7.25	8.25	10.00
Cauliflower (California)	Film wrapped						
12's ctn.		8.75	6.60	10.00	9.00	10.00	---
Celery, Pascal type (California)	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	9.00	6.60	12.00	10.50	10.00	11.00
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida)	5 doz. crt.	5.25	---	7.00	6.50	9.00	8.25
Cucumbers (Florida)	Bu. basket	6.75	---	---	8.50	8.00	---
Lettuce, Iceberg type (Arizona)	2 doz. heads, ctn.	8.40	5.75	---	---	10.50	---
Onions, yellow, large (Idaho)	50 lb. sack	5.00	4.75	4.75	5.75	9.00	9.38
Onions, yellow, medium (Midwestern)	50 lb. sack	---	4.13	4.00	3.88	3.50	3.63
Peppers, green, California Wonder							
type, large (Florida)	Bu. basket	4.50	7.25	7.60	---	10.00	10.00
Tomatoes, greenhouse, medium							
(Midwestern)	8 lb. bu. basket	---	8.15	10.50	---	---	---

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, AMS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 6—Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices, per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1977 and 1978

Commodity	1977		1978		
	November	December	October	November	December 1-15
<i>Dollars</i>					
Beans, snap	20.50	21.30	23.70	20.50	16.70
Broccoli	19.30	15.70	---	---	---
Cabbage	7.08	6.89	6.54	5.12	4.64
Cantaloups	13.90	26.00	9.14	11.10	---
Carrots	10.90	9.37	10.40	8.79	8.15
Cauliflower	22.00	19.90	---	---	---
Celery	7.60	5.78	12.70	9.92	8.94
Corn, sweet	9.09	8.20	8.41	7.98	13.70
Cucumbers	8.59	9.14	10.80	9.77	9.80
Lettuce	12.70	6.49	7.64	9.55	11.60
Onions	6.39	5.50	6.50	6.99	9.24
Peppers, green	17.80	16.10	19.70	21.00	19.30
Spinach	17.00	15.20	---	---	---
Tomatoes	27.10	18.90	15.50	18.50	18.00

Agricultural Prices, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 7—Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, by months¹

(1967=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1950-54	87	82	78	91	82	75	72	62	57	66	77	83	76
1955-59	83	90	91	89	84	77	72	63	64	70	78	79	78
1960-64	94	94	94	93	88	85	79	66	66	69	83	83	83
Year													
1965	78	83	97	107	127	103	84	77	78	87	89	87	91
1966	110	115	101	108	94	99	115	102	91	92	101	95	102
1967	100	94	96	110	104	128	109	84	80	88	101	104	100
1968	119	117	125	129	105	98	92	86	92	91	113	118	107
1969	104	109	113	110	118	97	97	94	90	111	151	130	110
1970	130	123	123	109	121	110	101	96	111	95	102	95	110
1971	111	116	149	135	126	127	119	101	99	121	172	138	126
1972	155	131	115	134	122	123	116	125	129	112	147	139	129
1973	155	154	170	200	190	190	179	131	125	122	127	129	156
1974	136	162	131	151	170	171	151	140	140	163	167	146	152
1975	169	169	166	177	168	206	177	156	159	159	174	189	173
1976	195	178	180	186	132	155	169	160	177	190	186	171	173
1977	240	253	266	219	182	150	169	160	166	179	212	175	198
1978 ²	207	201	209	296	247	251	220	172	179	172	180	195	211

¹ The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis. ² Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8—Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, 1976, 1977, and 1978.

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	1,000 acres			Dollars					
Asparagus	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	69	73	56	536.00	638.00	789.00
Beans, lima ¹									
Canning	23	22	26	19	20	25	251.00	283.00	302.00
Freezing	25	38	42	36	55	58	306.05	364.00	384.00
Beans, snap									
Canning	191	200	211	467	519	543	138.00	143.00	143.00
Freezing	46	57	69	124	157	174	141.00	154.00	149.00
Beets	14	14	17	157	206	221	38.50	40.70	39.30
Cabbage for kraut.	11	11	11	232	235	217	31.20	30.50	31.40
Corn, sweet ²									
Canning	340	322	298	1,555	1,580	1,572	45.40	46.00	47.20
Freezing	121	133	132	678	796	857	54.70	56.80	56.10
Cucumbers for pickles	128	124	134	634	624	686	126.00	126.00	130.00
Peas, green ¹									
Canning	262	221	217	316	297	254	204.00	208.00	210.00
Freezing	131	130	139	198	192	207	191.00	202.00	199.00
Spinach									
Canning	13	10	11	79	64	63	72.30	74.50	79.00
Freezing	9	10	9	82	90	72	59.20	65.00	78.40
Tomatoes	309	347	296	6,472	7,779	6,368	58.00	64.10	64.20
Broccoli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	103	156	151	250.00	270.00	291.00
Carrots	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	337	417	426	39.20	43.70	45.20
Cauliflower	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	54	78	99	173.00	302.00	331.00
Total ³	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11,612	13,337	12,049	75.10	80.70	84.20

¹ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. ² Corn in the husk. ³ May not add to total due to rounding.

N.A.=Not available.

Vegetable—Processing, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

Table 9—Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings and indicated disappearance, September 1 to December 31

Commodity	December 31			September 1 - December 31 net change		
	1976	1977	1978 ¹	1976	1977	1978 ¹
<i>Million pounds</i>						
Asparagus	8	10	5	-9	-7	-4
Beans, lima:						
Fordhook	23	23	25	-3	10	7
Baby	54	72	78	11	52	47
Total	77	95	103	8	62	54
Beans, snap:						
Regular	84	84	110	-39	-25	-52
French style	39	46	56	-11	-11	-6
Total	123	130	166	-50	-36	-58
Broccoli:						
Spears	28	55	48	-10	6	-1
Chopped and cuts	24	55	52	-9	3	2
Total	52	109	100	-19	9	1
Brussel sprouts	36	38	47	19	32	37
Carrots:						
Diced	76	106	97	51	88	50
Other	35	49	70	4	19	34
Total	111	155	167	55	107	84
Cauliflower	47	52	88	15	31	48
Corn, sweet:						
Cut	258	222	243	124	75	106
On-cob	144	201	239	87	111	130
Total	402	423	482	211	186	236
Mixed vegetables	33	37	36	(³)	7	3
Okra	23	34	46	-8	-5	-6
Onions:						
Rings	12	10	10	(³)	2	(³)
Other	15	17	15	(³)	1	-2
Total	27	27	24	(³)	3	-2
Peas, Blackeyed	12	16	14	1	5	(³)
Peas, green	230	226	227	-155	-126	-128
Peas and carrots	12	12	13	1	(³)	1
Spinach	56	58	39	-46	-35	-31
Southern greens	30	34	41	3	8	12
Other vegetables	174	190	220	12	35	43
Total vegetables ²	1,453	1,645	1,819	32	277	289
Potatoes:						
French fried	649	719	665	236	234	134
Other potato products	101	111	113	6	19	19
Total frozen potatoes	750	830	778	242	253	153
Grand Total ²	2,203	2,475	2,597	273	531	442

¹ Preliminary. ² May not add to total due to rounding. ³ Less than .50.

Cold Storage, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10—Fresh Vegetables: Retail price, marketing margin, and farm value per unit, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1977 and 1978

Commodity, month, and retail unit	Retail price	Marketing Margin		Farm Value ^{1 2}	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail value	Absolute	Percentage of retail value
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Carrots (Pound)					
November 1978	32.0	23.4	73	8.6	27
October 1978	36.0	23.1	64	12.9	36
November 1977	37.0	19.9	65	10.7	35
Celery (Pound)					
November 1978	37.0	25.4	69	11.6	31
October 1978	32.0	20.3	63	11.7	37
November 1977	34.3	24.1	70	10.2	30
Lettuce (Head)					
November 1978	64.0	47.4	74	16.8	26
October 1978	64.0	49.4	77	14.6	26
November 1977	54.3	39.7	73	14.6	27
Onions, Dry Yellow (Pound)					
November 1978	27.0	21.5	80	5.5	20
October 1978	31.0	24.6	79	6.4	21
November 1977	21.8	14.4	66	7.4	34
Potatoes, round white (Pound)					
November 1978	16.8	14.5	86	2.3	14
October 1978	14.8	10.8	73	4.0	27
November 1977	14.3	9.9	69	4.4	31
Potatoes, Russet (Pound)					
November 1978	23.8	18.5	78	5.3	22
October 1978	22.8	17.3	76	5.5	24
November 1977	20.0	14.5	72	5.5	28
Sweetpotatoes (Pound)					
November 1978	29.0	14.6	50	14.4	50
October 1978	34.0	20.7	61	13.3	39
November 1977	29.8	15.1	51	14.7	49

¹For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. ²Production areas: Carrots-California, Celery-California, Lettuce-California, Onions-New York, Potatoes, round white-New York, Potatoes, Russet-Idaho; Sweetpotatoes-North Carolina.

Table 11—Fresh vegetables: 1978 representative truck rates for selected items¹

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Cabbage (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta . . . . .	.88	N.A.	.75	.88	1.25	1.25	---	---	---	---	1.25	1.25
Chicago	1.85	1.88	1.50	1.62	2.05	2.05	---	---	---	---	N.A.	N.A.
New York City	1.78	1.82	1.60	1.70	1.95	1.95	---	---	---	---	N.A.	N.A.
Rio Grande Valley,												
Texas to:												
Chicago	1.96	1.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	---	---	---	---	---	2.05
Dallas . . . . .	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	---	---	---	---	---	2.90
New York City	2.65	2.65	2.89	2.80	2.89	2.89	---	---	---	---	---	2.89
Carrots (48/1# film)												
California points to: ²												
Chicago	2.62	2.92	2.61	2.77	2.29	2.57	3.00	2.57	2.43	2.43	2.29	2.30
New York City	3.38	4.00	3.69	4.00	3.00	3.86	4.43	3.57	3.21	3.29	3.14	3.07
Los Angeles . . . . .	.53	.53	.53	.53	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.50
Seattle	1.69	1.85	1.38	1.54	1.43	1.57	1.71	1.57	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.38
Rio Grande Valley,												
Texas to:												
Chicago	1.55	1.55	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	N.A.	N.A.	2.73	2.42	2.73	2.73	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington, D.C.	N.A.	N.A.	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	---	---	---	---	---	---
Celery (wirebound crate)												
Southern California to:												
Chicago	2.75	2.85	2.85	2.75	2.75	2.80	3.00	---	---	---	---	2.70
New York City	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.90	4.15	---	---	---	---	3.10
Los Angeles . . . . .	.38	.38	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	---	---	---	---	.40
Seattle	1.52	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.35	---	---	---	---	1.80
Salinas-Watsonville,												
Calif. to:												
Chicago	---	---	---	---	2.67	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.83	2.83	2.67	---
New York City	---	---	---	---	3.50	4.50	5.17	4.17	3.75	3.83	3.67	---
Los Angeles	---	---	---	---	.84	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94	---
Seattle	---	---	---	---	1.67	1.83	2.00	1.83	1.67	1.67	1.67	---
Southern Florida to:												
Atlanta	1.12	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.25	1.25	---	---	---	---	---	1.45
Chicago	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.92	2.05	2.05	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.
Dallas	1.68	1.65	1.68	1.75	2.02	2.02	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.
New York City	1.78	1.85	1.82	1.85	1.95	1.95	---	---	---	---	---	1.85
Washington, D.C.	1.70	1.70	1.68	1.72	1.82	1.82	---	---	---	---	---	1.70
Corn (wirebound crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Boston	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chicago	1.52	1.58	1.55	1.60	1.75	1.75	---	---	---	---	---	---
Los Angeles	1.65	1.60	1.68	1.92	2.05	2.05	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	1.42	1.50	1.45	1.55	1.60	1.60	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers (1-1/9 bu. crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.85	1.85	N.A.	1.95	2.08	---	---	---	---	---	1.95	1.95
New York City	1.78	1.82	1.80	1.92	1.95	---	---	---	---	---	1.88	1.88
Nogales, Ariz. (Mexican												
imports) to:												
Chicago	2.49	3.22	2.63	2.27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	3.14	4.68	3.65	3.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lettuce (24-head ctn.)												
California points to: ²												
Atlanta	1.88	2.00	1.87	N.A.	2.00	2.38	2.75	2.38	2.13	2.38	2.13	2.00
Chicago	2.13	2.37	2.12	N.A.	2.00	2.25	2.63	2.25	2.13	2.13	2.00	1.87
Dallas	1.25	1.50	1.50	N.A.	1.56	1.75	2.00	1.63	1.75	1.50	1.38	1.50
Los Angeles . . . . .	.43	.43	.43	N.A.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.40
New York City	2.75	3.25	3.00	N.A.	2.63	3.38	3.83	3.13	2.81	2.88	2.75	2.50
Onions, dry (50-lb. sack)												
Western Michigan to:												
Chicago . . . . .	.45	.40	.40	N.A.	---	---	---	---	.45	.45	.45	.45
Western & Central												
New York to:												
Boston . . . . .	.55	.60	.60	.60	.55	---	---	---	.75	.75	.75	.75
New York City . . . . .	.55	.55	.60	.60	.55	---	---	---	.65	.65	.65	.65

Continued

Table 00—Fresh Vegetables: 1978 representative truck rates for selected items¹—Continued

Commodity, area and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Dollars per package</i>												
Onions, dry (50 lb. sack)												
Rio Grande Valley,												
Texas to:												
Atlanta	---	1.45	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	---	---	---	---
Boston	---	2.70	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.90	1.90	---	---	---	---
Chicago	---	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.20	1.20	---	---	---	---
Dallas	---	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.96	.96	---	---	---	---
New York City	---	2.40	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.85	1.85	---	---	---	---
Stockton, California to:												
Boston	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.	2.62	2.62	---	---	---	---
Chicago	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.	1.68	1.68	---	---	---	---
New York City	---	---	---	---	---	N.A.	2.32	2.32	---	---	---	---
Peppers, Green (1-1/9 bu. crate)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.48	1.48	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	1.25	1.28	1.25	1.25	1.38	1.38	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nogales, Arizona (Mexican Imports) to:												
Chicago	1.69	2.18	1.79	1.54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	2.13	3.17	2.48	2.03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Potatoes (100-lb. sack)												
Idaho Falls, Idaho to:												
Atlanta	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.45	---	---	---	---	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.68
Chicago	2.70	2.88	2.88	2.70	---	---	---	---	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.00
Los Angeles	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.35	---	---	---	---	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
New York City	4.50	4.50	4.38	4.62	---	---	---	---	4.60	4.60	4.75	4.75
Presque Isle, Maine to:												
Boston	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.10	---	---	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10
New York City	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.70	---	---	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Red River Valley (Minn.-N.D.) to:												
Chicago	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	---	---	---	---	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Detroit	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	---	---	---	---	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Long Island, New York to:												
Atlanta	1.15	1.15	1.15	---	---	---	---	---	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Boston . . . . .	.92	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
New York City . . . . .	.52	.52	.52	---	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60	.60
Western & Central New York to:												
Atlanta	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55	---	---	---	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Boston	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.10	---	---	---	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
New York City	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.10	---	---	---	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Southern Oregon to:												
Los Angeles	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.40	1.45
Yakima, Washington to:												
Atlanta	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.25	---	---	---	---	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
Chicago	3.50	3.50	3.38	3.38	---	---	---	---	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
New York City	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	---	---	---	---	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38
Los Angeles	1.62	1.55	1.55	1.55	---	---	---	---	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87
Madison, Wisconsin to:												
Atlanta	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	---	---	---	---	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sweet Potatoes (50-lb. crate)												
Southwest Louisiana to:												
Chicago	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	---	---	---	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
New York City	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	---	---	---	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Raleigh, North Carolina to:												
Atlanta . . . . .	.65	.70	.65	.65	---	---	---	---	.68	.68	.68	.68
Chicago . . . . .	.80	.80	.80	.80	---	---	---	---	.85	.85	.90	.95
New York City . . . . .	.75	.75	.70	.78	---	---	---	---	.85	.85	.80	.80
Tomatoes, Green (30-lb. ctn.)												
Southern Florida to:												
Chicago	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.25	1.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York City	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of the month.² Imperial Valley: Jan.-Apr., Dec., Salinas-Watsonville: May-Nov.

Table 12—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1976, 1977, and 1978

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1976	1977	1978 ¹	1976	1977	1978 ¹	1976	1977	1978 ¹
	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>Cwt.</i>			<i>1,000 cwt.</i>		
Winter	14.4	13.4	12.9	207	199	203	2,984	2,660	2,621
Spring	98.4	91.4	90.9	251	250	198	24,722	22,870	17,963
Summer	118.7	115.2	112.2	190	191	187	22,541	21,982	21,013
Fall									
8 Eastern	199.9	197.9	202.7	254	252	234	50,734	49,836	47,403
8 Central	301.8	322.3	316.2	191	210	219	57,718	67,772	69,326
8 Western	641.3	618.5	633.5	310	306	319	198,975	189,456	201,973
Total, Fall	1,143.0	1,138.7	1,152.4	269	270	277	307,427	307,064	318,702
United States	1,374.5	1,358.7	1,368.4	260	261	263	357,674	354,576	360,299

¹ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

Table 13—Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1976, 1977, and 1978

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1976	1977	1978 ¹	1976	1977	1978 ¹	1976	1977	1978 ¹
	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>Cwt.</i>			<i>1,000 cwt.</i>		
Central Atlantic ²	10.4	9.6	10.2	140	125	135	1,456	1,200	1,375
Lower Atlantic ³	41.4	40.8	45.2	126	126	134	5,213	5,159	6,049
Central ⁴	58.4	54.2	54.6	96	90	91	5,585	4,866	4,967
California	7.6	7.8	8.5	155	150	160	1,178	1,170	1,360
United States	117.8	112.4	118.5	114	110	116	13,432	12,395	13,751

¹ Preliminary. ² New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. ³ North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. ⁴ Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Crop Production, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

Table 14—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1 grade or better, indicated periods, 1977, 1978, and 1979

Shipping point and variety	1977-78			1978-79		
	November 12	December 10	January 14	November 11	December 9	January 13
	<i>Dollars</i>					
Maine						
Round whites	3.00	2.38	2.60	3.36	3.16	3.82
Long Island, New York						
Round whites	4.38	3.86	3.90	4.50	4.50	5.38
New York, Upstate						
Round whites	4.76	4.20	4.26	---	---	---
Michigan						
Round whites	---	---	---	4.10	4.08	4.50
Wisconsin						
Round whites	6.50	5.80	5.76	6.00	6.00	6.50
Washington						
Russets	---	---	4.38	---	---	---
Colorado						
Reds	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.75	4.50	4.63
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4 oz. min. . .	5.40	4.95	5.48	---	---	---

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date.

Compiled from Market News Service reports.

Table 15—Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>					
Beans, lima						
1975-76 . . . . .	.2	3.7	3.9	1.5	2.5	2.9
1976-77	1.0	2.8	3.8	1.3	2.4	3.1
1977-78 . . . . .	.7	2.7	3.4	1.6	1.7	3.1
1978-79 . . . . .	.3	3.4	3.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Beans, snap						
1975-76	15.3	55.4	70.7	30.9	39.8	57.1
1976-77	13.6	47.4	61.0	30.5	30.5	55.3
1977-78	5.7	54.5	60.2	30.5	29.7	55.2
1978-79	5.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corn, sweet						
1975-76	5.1	57.5	62.6	26.5	36.1	52.9
1976-77	9.7	54.7	64.4	25.6	38.8	54.7
1977-78	9.7	56.3	66.0	28.6	37.4	58.4
1978-79	7.6	57.9	65.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peas, green						
1975-76	4.5	35.2	39.7	19.0	20.7	31.3
1976-77	8.4	31.9	40.3	18.6	21.7	32.6
1977-78	7.7	30.2	37.9	20.1	17.8	33.5
1978-79	4.4	25.3	29.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

National Food Processors Association.

Table 16—Sweetpotatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1977, 1978, and 1979

Item	State	Week ended					
		1977-78			1978-79		
		Nov. 19	Dec. 10	Jan. 14	Nov. 18	Dec. 9	Jan. 13
F.o.b. shipping points:		<i>Dollars</i>					
Porto Rico, cured (50 lb. ctn. & crt., U.S. No. 1).	S.W. Louisiana	9.75	9.75	9.75	7.63	7.63	7.63
Jewels (50 lb. ctn. & crt., U.S. No. 1).	Eastern N. Carolina	8.13	8.25	8.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1977-78			1978-79		
		Nov. 15	Dec. 13	Jan. 10	Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 9
		<i>Dollars</i>					
Terminal markets:							
New York							
Porto Rico cured (50 lb. ctn.)	N. Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chicago							
Porto Rico cured (50 lb. crt.)	Louisiana	9.75	---	---	8.24	9.00	9.50

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 17—United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods 1977 and 1978

Commodity	1977	1978			
	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
<i>Dollars</i>					
Potatoes	3.07	3.21	3.03	3.15	3.12
Sweetpotatoes.	11.30	11.90	7.28	9.42	11.30
Beans, dry edible	22.80	21.60	16.20	16.60	16.90
Peas, dry	16.10	15.40	6.88	7.38	8.31

Agricultural Prices, ESCS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 18—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1976, 1977, and 1978¹

States and Classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production ²		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>1,000 cwt.</i>		
Michigan	545.0	480.0	560.0	1,000	1,180	1,150	5,450.0	5,664.0	6,440.0
New York	37.0	32.0	42.0	1,070	1,100	1,020	396.0	352.0	428.0
Northwest ³	520.0	429.5	488.4	1,379	1,455	1,498	7,169.0	6,248.0	7,315.0
Southwest ⁴	210.5	163.5	194.0	886	862	900	1,866.0	1,409.0	1,746.0
California									
Large lima	35.0	31.0	29.0	1,490	1,740	1,500	522.0	540.0	434.0
Baby lima	21.0	22.0	25.0	1,800	2,160	1,960	378.0	475.0	489.0
Other	123.0	116.0	156.0	1,545	1,610	1,450	1,900.0	1,872.0	2,265.0
Total California . .	179.0	169.0	210.0	1,564	1,708	1,518	2,800.0	2,887.0	3,188.0
Other States	7.8	5.9	(⁵)	1,346	847	(⁵)	105.0	50.0	(⁵)
United States	1,499.3	1,279.9	1,494.4	1,186	1,298	1,279	17,786.0	16,610.0	19,117.0

¹ Includes beans grown for seed. ² Cleaned basis. ³ Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota, and North Dakota. ⁴ Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. N.A. = not available. ⁵ Discontinued after 1977.

Crop Production, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

Table 19—Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1978 and total by types 1977

Type	Michi- gan	Idaho	Wyo- ming	Nebras- ka	Wash- ington	Colo- rado	New York	Cali- fornia	Other ¹	Total	
										1978 ³	1977
	1,000 cwt.										
Peas, navy	5,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	630	6,211	5,209
Great northern . . .	---	513	64	1,280	---	---	---	---	6	1,863	1,603
Pinto	102	1,138	363	652	240	1,526	---	---	1,509	5,530	4,517
Red kidney	361	101	---	---	---	---	315	980	---	1,757	1,285
Small red	---	213	---	---	140	---	---	---	---	353	305
Large lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	434	---	434	540
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	489	---	489	475
Small white ²	---	---	---	---	52	---	---	136	---	188	248
Blackeye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	745	---	745	800
Other	396	529	---	15	54	4	113	404	32	1,547	1,628
U.S. total	6,440	2,494	427	1,947	486	1,530	428	3,188	2,177	19,117	16,610

¹ Includes Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah. ² Includes flat small white. ³ Preliminary.

Crop Production, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

Table 20—Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production 1976, 1977, and 1978¹

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	<i>1,000 acres</i>			<i>Pounds</i>			<i>1,000 cwt.</i>		
Idaho	48	67	82	1,720	840	1,830	826	563	1,501
Washington	77	100	120	1,720	460	1,750	1,324	460	2,100
United States	125	167	202	1,720	613	1,783	2,150	1,023	3,601

¹ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

Crop Production, annual summary, ESCS, USDA.

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